



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : C12N 15/82, A01H 5/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 93/19188 (43) International Publication Date: 30 September 1993 (30.09.93)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP93/00700 (22) International Filing Date: 22 March 1993 (22.03.93) (30) Priority data: 92400770.1 20 March 1992 (20.03.92) EP <i>(34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed:</i> GB et al. (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FÖRDERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFTEN E.V. [DE/DE]; Bunsenstrasse 10, D-3400 Göttingen (DE). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only) : STRITTMATTER, Günter [DE/DE]; Mommsenstrasse 31a, D-5000 Köln 41 (DE). MARTINI, Norbert [DE/DE]; Kolibriweg 8, D-5000 Köln 30 (DE).		(74) Agents: GUTMANN, Ernest et al.; Ernest Gutmann-Yves Plasseraud S.A., 67, boulevard Haussmann, F-75008 Paris (FR). (81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: FUNGUS-RESPONSIVE CHIMAERIC GENE (57) Abstract Fungus-responsive chimaeric genes are used in the production of transgenic plants which can produce plant cells surrounding the fungus infection that become capable of killing, disabling or repelling the fungus or that are themselves killed or rendered unsuitable for the fungus to feed upon, thereby preventing the spread of the fungus infection.		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	FR	France	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GB	United Kingdom	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	JP	Japan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SK	Slovak Republic
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SN	Senegal
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SU	Soviet Union
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
DK	Denmark	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
ES	Spain	MN	Mongolia	VN	Viet Nam
FI	Finland				

FUNGUS-RESPONSIVE CHIMAERIC GENE

This invention relates to the use, in a transgenic plant, of at least a portion of a fungus-responsive promoter to induce (i.e., stimulate), in response to a fungus infection of the plant, the expression of a gene or a DNA fragment substantially selectively in cells of the plant around the site of the fungal infection. The use of the fungus-responsive promoter of this invention is especially valuable in transgenic plants for controlling a foreign gene or a DNA fragment that is to be expressed selectively in the cells of the plant which immediately surround the fungal infection site so as to render the plant resistant to the infecting fungus, particularly a plant-pathogenic fungus.

This invention also relates to a first or fungus-responsive chimaeric gene that can be used to transform a plant and that contains a first foreign DNA that:

- a) encodes a product which, when expressed in cells of the plant immediately surrounding a fungal infection site, can either i) kill or at least adversely disturb significantly the plant cells immediately surrounding the fungal infection site or ii) kill, disable or repel one or more fungi in the fungal infection site; and
- b) is under the control of at least a portion of the fungus-responsive promoter of this invention.

This invention further relates to a cell of a plant, the genome of which is transformed to contain the first chimaeric gene and optionally a second or restorer chimaeric gene; the second chimaeric gene contains a second promoter that controls a second foreign DNA encoding a product which can inhibit or inactivate the first foreign DNA or its encoded product at least in cells of the plant other than those immediately surrounding a fungal infection site, particularly when the first foreign DNA encodes a product that can kill or adversely disturb significantly such other plant cells.

This invention yet further relates to: a) the fungus-

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

resistant transgenic plant, such as a Solanaceae (e.g., tomato or potato) or Brassicaceae (e.g., oilseed rape), which is regenerated from the plant cell of this invention transformed with the first and optionally the second chimaeric genes of this invention, b) fungus-resistant transgenic plants derived from the regenerated transgenic plant and seeds of such plants, and c) plant cell cultures, all of which consist essentially of the transformed plant cells of this invention.

The plants of this invention are characterized by the fungus-responsive expression of the first chimaeric gene of this invention in plant cells surrounding, preferably immediately surrounding, the fungal infection site and either:

a) the substantial, preferably complete, absence of expression of the first chimaeric gene in all other plant cells; or

b) the substantial absence and preferably the complete absence, by expression of the second chimaeric gene of this invention, of the effects of any expression of the first chimaeric gene in all other plant cells -- thereby rendering the plants resistant to fungal infections.

Background of the Invention

The fungi are a very old group of microorganisms. Harmful fungi cause diseases of man, other animals, and especially plants. About 8000 species of fungi can cause plant diseases, and all plants are attacked by some kind of fungi. Some plant-pathogenic fungi can attack many plant species, others attack only one.

In general, fungal plant diseases can be classified into two types: those caused by soilborne fungi and those caused by airborne fungi. Soilborne fungi cause some of the most widespread and serious plant diseases, such as root and stem rot caused by Fusarium spp. and root rot caused by Phytophthora spp.

Since airborne fungi can be spread long distances by wind,

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

they can cause devastating losses, particularly in crops which are grown over large regions. A number of these pathogens have caused widespread epidemics in a variety of crops. Important diseases caused by airborne fungi are stem rust (5 Puccinia graminis) on wheat, corn smut (Ustilago maydis) on corn, and late blight disease (Phytophthora infestans) on potato and tomato.

Most of these fungal diseases are difficult to combat, and farmers and growers must use a combination of practices, such as sanitary measures, resistant cultivars, and effective fungicides, against such diseases. Hundreds of million of dollars are spent annually for chemical control of plant-pathogenic fungi. As a result, there is today a real need for new, more effective and safe means to control (15 plant-pathogenic fungi.

It is known that plants possess defense mechanisms against fungal diseases. When a plant recognizes a fungal attack, it can respond by inducing several reactions in its cells immediately surrounding the fungal infection site. Resistance mechanisms are activated by the initial (20 infection, so as to limit the spread of the invading fungal pathogen (Ward et al, 1991). The resistance mechanisms include a localized cell death known as a hypersensitive response, the accumulation of phytoalexins, and lignification (De Wit, 1987). The specificity of these (25 responses, which can be very effective in limiting the spread of a fungal infection, depends on the genetic make-up of the host and the pathogen.

Characterization of the genetic components which control cultivar/race specific host/pathogen interactions is a goal of current molecular plant pathology research. Transcriptional activation of defense-related genes is part of the complex defense system which enables plants to deal with contacts with potential pathogens (Collinge and (30 Slusarenko, 1987; Hahlbrock and Scheel, 1989; Bowles, 1990). The identification of cis-acting elements regulating the expression of defense-related genes has been sought in order

to elucidate the process by which signal transduction chains connect the initial recognition of a pathogen by a plant host with its induction of defense reactions (Lamb et al, 1989). As found for several other host/pathogen systems (van Loon, 1985; Hahlbrock and Scheel, 1989), infection of potato with the fungus Phytophthora infestans, which is the causal agent of late blight disease, leads to transcriptional activation of genes encoding enzymes of the phenylpropanoid metabolism and PR-proteins (Fritzemeier et al, 1987; Kombrink et al, 1988; Taylor et al, 1990). Transcription of these genes is induced with similar kinetics in compatible and incompatible interactions of different potato cultivars with different Phytophthora infestans races. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of one of the "pathogenesis related" (or "PR")-protein genes in potato, i.e., prpl-1, which is a member of the large prpl gene family (with 10-15 very similar copies per haploid genome), shows striking similarity to the corresponding sequences of a gene encoding the HSP26 heat-shock protein in soybean (Taylor et al, 1990). In situ hybridization experiments showed that the PRP1 transcript accumulates around the site of fungal penetration, but the function of this protein in the defense strategy of potato is not yet clear. The homologous soybean HSP26 protein represents a unique member within a group of low molecular weight heat-shock proteins of plants, missing some characteristic structural features and appearing in an unusually high relative concentration under a broad variety of stress conditions (Czarnecka et al, 1984; Vierling, 1991) but also having no known role in cell metabolism. No sequence similarity has been found between the protein encoded by the prpl-1 gene and several known PR-proteins from other Solanaceous species (Taylor et al, 1990).

Most plant genes encoding proteins related to pathogen defense, analyzed to date on the level of cis-acting elements, are also activated by several other stress stimuli like mechanical wounding, light and/or elevated

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

concentrations of heavy metals (Oshima et al, 1990; Schmid et al, 1990; Stermer et al, 1990; Douglas et al, 1991; Joos and Hahlbrock, 1992; Becker-André et al, 1991).

5 Summary of the Invention

In accordance with this invention is provided the first or fungus-responsive chimaeric gene that comprises the following, operably linked, DNA sequences:

- 10 1) the fungus-responsive promoter, which preferably comprises all or promoter-effective portions of a prp1 promoter, especially all or promoter-effective portions of the prp1-1 promoter, particularly promoter-effective portions of the prp1-1 promoter fragment between
15 nucleotides 1 and 696 of SEQ ID no. 1 described in the Sequence Listing, more particularly the promoter fragment between nucleotides 295 and 567 of SEQ ID no. 1 described in the Sequence Listing, and which can direct transcription of a foreign DNA substantially selectively,
20 preferably selectively, in cells of a plant surrounding, preferably immediately surrounding, a site of an infection of the plant by a fungus, particularly a plant-pathogenic fungus such as a Phytophthora (e.g., P. infestans) or a Cladosporium (e.g., Cladosporium fulvum);
- 25 2) the first foreign DNA that encodes a first RNA and/or protein or polypeptide which, when produced or overproduced in cells of the plant which surround, preferably immediately surround, the fungal infection site, either a) kills, disables or repels the fungus or b) kills or at least disturbs significantly the metabolism, functioning
30 and/or development of the plant cells surrounding, preferably immediately surrounding, the fungal infection site, so as to limit further spread of the fungus; and
- 35 3) suitable 3' transcription termination signals (i.e., 3' end) for expressing the first foreign DNA substantially selectively, preferably selectively, in cells of the plant which surround, preferably immediately surround, the fungal infection site.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

Also in accordance with this invention is provided a cell of the plant, in which the nuclear genome is transformed to contain the first chimaeric gene of this invention and optionally -- especially when the fungus-responsive promoter directs transcription of the first foreign DNA only substantially selectively in plant cells immediately surrounding the fungal infection site, particularly when the first foreign DNA is of type b) above -- to contain also the second or restorer chimaeric gene, preferably in the same genetic locus; the second chimaeric gene comprises the following, operably linked, DNA sequences:

- 1) the second promoter, such as a relatively weak constitutive promoter (e.g., the nos promoter), which can direct transcription of a foreign DNA in at least cells of the plant other than those surrounding, preferably other than those immediately surrounding, the fungal infection site;
- 2) the second foreign DNA that encodes a second RNA and/or protein or polypeptide which, when produced or overproduced in at least such other cells of the plant, can inhibit or inactivate the first foreign DNA or the first RNA or protein or polypeptide in at least such other cells of the plant; and
- 3) suitable 3' transcription termination signals for expressing the second foreign DNA in at least such other cells of the plant.

Further in accordance with this invention are provided: the fungus-resistant plant regenerated from the transformed plant cell of this invention, fungus-resistant plants derived therefrom and their seeds, and plant cell cultures, each of which consists essentially of the transformed plant cells of this invention.

Still further in accordance with this invention is provided a process for rendering a plant resistant to one or more fungi, particularly plant-pathogenic fungi such as Phytophthora (e.g., P. infestans) and Cladosporium (e.g., Cladosporium fulvum), comprising the step of transforming

the plant's nuclear genome with the first chimaeric gene and optionally the second chimaeric gene of this invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

5 Throughout this Description, the following definitions apply:

10 "Fungus-infected plant" means a plant which is infected by at least one fungus species, particularly plant-pathogenic fungus species, such as Phytophthora spp, Pythium spp, Fusarium spp, Sclerotinia spp, Puccinia spp, Ustilago spp, Alternaria spp, Helminthosporium spp., Pyrenoperiza brassicae, Cylindrosporium concentricum, Phoma lingam and Leptosphaeria maculans, as well as Botrytis cinerea,
15 Erysiphe cruciferorum, Peronospora parasitica, Plasmodiophora brassicae, Pseudocercospora capsella, Septoria spp, Pyrenophora spp, Ustilago spp, Botrytis spp, and Erysiphe spp.

20 "Fungus-responsive promoter" means a promoter, whose action in controlling transcription of a DNA sequence (e.g., gene) in a plant is: 1) influenced -- that is, induced (i.e., stimulated) -- by infection of the plant by a fungus, particularly a plant-pathogenic fungus; and 2)
25 occurs substantially selectively, preferably exclusively, in plant cells around the fungal infection site, preferably in plant cells immediately surrounding the fungal infection site. The term "fungus-responsive promoter" also encompasses portions of a fungus-responsive
30 promoter (hereinafter "promoter-effective portions") which are at least as effective, and are preferably significantly more effective, in directing transcription of a first foreign DNA of this invention substantially selectively, preferably exclusively, in cells of a plant
35 surrounding, preferably immediately surrounding, a fungal infection site. A preferred fungus-responsive promoter of this invention is the promoter of a prp1 gene, especially

the prp1-1 gene, particularly promoter-effective portions of the fragment of the prp1-1 promoter in SEQ ID no. 1 between nucleotides 1 and 696. Preferred promoter-effective portions of the prp1-1 promoter between
5 nucleotides 1 and 696 of SEQ ID no. 1 are those portions which are between nucleotides 295 and 696 of SEQ ID no. 1, such as those portions which are between nucleotides 295 and 567 of SEQ ID no. 1. It is believed that such
10 promoter-effective portions of the prp1-1 promoter can provide better selectivity of expression in plant cells immediately surrounding a fungal infection site and/or enhanced levels of expression of the first foreign DNA in
plant cells immediately surrounding a fungal infection site in response to a fungal infection. Indeed, the prp1-1
15 promoter fragment between nucleotide positions 295 and 567 of SEQ ID no. 1 has been found to provide better selectivity and enhanced levels of expression.

"Artificial hypersensitive cell death" refers to a plant
20 defense mechanism which is conferred by a first chimaeric gene of this invention on a plant transformed therewith and which involves necrosis of plant cells at a fungus pathogen infection site, thereby limiting further spread
of the fungus. This mechanism is analogous to a natural
25 hypersensitive cell death occurring in incompatible plant/pathogen interactions.

"Homologous" refers to proteins or nucleic acids which
30 have similar, preferably essentially the same, sequences of amino acids or nucleotides, respectively, and thus have substantially the same, preferably essentially the same, structural and/or functional properties.

"Foreign" with regard to a DNA sequence, such as a first
35 or second foreign DNA of this invention, means that such a DNA is not in the same genomic environment (e.g., not operably linked to the same promoter and/or 3' end) in a

plant cell, transformed with such a DNA in accordance with this invention, as is such a DNA when it is naturally found in a cell of the plant, bacteria, animal, fungus, virus or the like, from which such a DNA originates.

5.

In accordance with this invention, a fungus-resistant plant can be produced from a single cell of a plant by transforming the plant cell in a known manner to stably insert, into its nuclear genome, the first chimaeric gene of this invention which comprises at least one first foreign DNA that is: under the control of, and fused at its upstream (i.e., 5') end to, a fungus-responsive promoter of this invention; and fused at its downstream (i.e., 3') end to suitable transcription termination (or regulation) signals, including a polyadenylation signal. Preferably, in the first chimaeric gene, only promoter-effective portions of the fungus-responsive promoter are used, in combination with a TATA box and other conventional promoter elements, such as an enhancer, of the fungus-responsive promoter or of another promoter, such as one of the constitutive plant-expressible promoter that can be used as the second promoter (e.g., a 35S promoter). Thereby, the first RNA and/or protein or polypeptide is produced or overproduced at least predominantly, preferably substantially exclusively, especially exclusively, in those plant cells around, preferably immediately surrounding, a fungal infection site.

Optionally, the plant cell genome can also be stably transformed with the second chimaeric gene comprising at least one second foreign DNA that is: under the control of, and is fused at its 5' end to, the second promoter which is capable of directing expression of the second foreign DNA at least in cells of the plant where the first foreign DNA is expressed in other than those surrounding the fungal infection site and preferably substantially selectively in plant cells where the first foreign DNA is expressed in other than those immediately surrounding the fungal

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

infection site; and fused at its 3' end to suitable transcription termination signals, including a polyadenylation signal. The second chimaeric gene is preferably in the same genetic locus as the first chimaeric gene, so as to guarantee with a high degree of certainty the joint segregation of both the first and second chimaeric genes into offspring of the plant regenerated from the transformed plant cell. However in some cases, such joint segregation is not always desirable, and the second chimaeric gene could be in a different genetic locus from the first chimaeric gene.

In accordance with this invention, the first foreign DNA in the first chimaeric gene is a gene or DNA fragment that encodes a first RNA and/or protein or polypeptide which, when produced or overproduced in the plant cells surrounding, preferably immediately surrounding, a site of a fungus infection, either: a) kills such surrounding plant cells or at least disturbs significantly their metabolism, functioning and/or development so as to induce an artificial hypersensitive cell death in order to limit the further spread of the invading fungus; and/or b) kills, disables or repels the fungus when it further infects such surrounding plant cells. First foreign DNAs preferably encode, for example, the following which can kill the surrounding plant cells or at least disturb significantly their metabolism, functioning and/or development: RNases such as RNase T1 or barnase; DNases such as endonucleases (e.g., EcoRI); proteases such as a papain; enzymes which catalyze the synthesis of phytohormones, such as isopentenyl transferase or the gene products of gene 1 and gene 2 of the T-DNA of Agrobacterium; glucanases; lipases; lipid peroxidases; plant cell wall inhibitors; or toxins such as the A-fragment of diphtheria toxin or botulin. Other preferred examples of such first foreign DNAs are antisense DNAs encoding RNAs complementary to genes encoding products essential for the metabolism, functioning and/or development of the surrounding plant cells. First foreign DNAs also preferably

encode, for example, the following first polypeptides or proteins which can kill, repel or disable fungi: lytic enzymes, such as chitinases and β -1,3 glucanases, that catalyze the hydrolysis of fungal cell walls; protease inhibitors (Ryan, 1990); and lectins (Broekaert et al, 1989); as well as other plant proteins with antifungal activity, such as the small basic peptide, CMIII, isolated from corn (European patent publication ("EP") 465 009) and the osmotin-like proteins (EP 460 753), as well as the antifungal peptides from Amaranthus caudatus seeds described by Broekaert et al. (1992) Biochemistry 31, 4308-4314, the antifungal peptides from Mirabilis jalapa seeds described by Cammue et al (1992) J. Biol. Chem. 267, 228-2233, the antifungal peptides from Aspergillus giganteus described in PCT publication WO 91/19738 (Schell et al), the basic peptide CMIII from maize seed described in EP 465 009, the Rs-AFP proteins obtained from radish described by Terras et al (1992) J. Biol. Chem. 267, 15301-15309, and genes encoding phytoalexins (Hain et al., Nature 361, 153). The first foreign DNA can also be an avirulence gene (e.g., the avr9 gene) and/or the corresponding resistance gene (e.g. the Cf9 gene) as described in PCT patent publication WO 91/15585.

Plants transformed with such a first foreign DNA in a first chimaeric gene of this invention will be resistant to fungal infections either: because of the plants' fungus-responsive breakdown, in a substantially selective manner, of their plant cells which surround, preferably immediately surround, the fungal infection site, thereby providing a hypersensitive response; or because fungi will be killed, repelled or disabled by, for example, a fungal toxin produced in situ substantially selectively by the plant cells surrounding, preferably immediately surrounding, the fungal infection site.

A fungus-responsive promoter of this invention and its promoter-effective portions, which can be used to control expression of the first foreign DNA of this invention

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

substantially exclusively, preferably exclusively, in plant cells which surround, preferably immediately surround, a fungal infection site, can be identified and isolated in a well known manner in cells of fungus-infected plants. For example, a suitable fungus-responsive promoter can be identified and isolated in one or more plants, preferably two or more plants (e.g., oilseed rape, corn, and potato), infected by a fungus, by the following process steps for each plant:

1. searching for an mRNA, which is present at an elevated level in tissues (e.g. leaves) of the plant only after fungus infection thereof, by constructing a cDNA library of the fungus-infected plant and subjecting the cDNA library to differential screening;
2. isolating the cDNA that corresponds to the fungus-responsive mRNA (The fungus-responsive cDNA can also be isolated by the method of Hodge et al [1990]);
3. using this cDNA as a probe to identify the regions in the plant genome which contain DNA coding for the fungus-responsive mRNA; and then
4. identifying the portion of the plant genome that is upstream (i.e., 5') from this DNA and that codes for the fungus-responsive promoter of this DNA.

A preferred fungus-responsive promoter, obtained by this process from potato, is the promoter of a prp1 gene, especially the prp1-1 gene, particularly promoter-effective portions thereof which are between nucleotides 1 and 696 of SEQ ID no. 1, quite particularly promoter-effective portions thereof between nucleotides 295 and 696 of SEQ ID no. 1, more quite particularly promoter-effective portions thereof between nucleotides 295 and 567 of SEQ ID no. 1. Surprisingly, the fungus-responsive prp1-1 promoter is not inducible by heat-shock, wounding, light (e.g., ultraviolet light) or incubation with a heavy metal salt (however, the native full length prp1-1 promoter is inducible by CdCl₂). It

is believed that other fungus-responsive promoters of this invention, homologous, for example, to the prp1-1 promoter and its promoter-effective portions, can be identified in the genomic DNA of other plants (e.g., rapeseed, corn, etc.)
5 using the promoter fragment between nucleotides 1 and 696 of SEQ ID no. 1 or preferably promoter-effective portions thereof as hybridization probes in a conventional manner.

When the fungus-responsive promoter in the first chimaeric gene of this invention is not 100% specific for the cells of
10 the plant immediately surrounding the fungal infection site, and particularly when the first foreign DNA encodes a first RNA, polypeptide or protein killing the plant cells or adversely disturbing significantly the plant cells' metabolism, functioning and/or development, it is preferred
15 that the plant cell genome be further transformed so that its nuclear genome contains, stably integrated therein, the second or restorer chimaeric gene of this invention. The second promoter of the second chimaeric gene is selected so that it is capable of directing transcription of the second
20 foreign DNA to provide sufficiently high expression levels of the second RNA, protein or polypeptide to inhibit or preferably inactivate the first foreign DNA or any first RNA, protein or polypeptide expressed in at least substantially all plant cells other than those which
25 surround, preferably in at least substantially all plant cells other than those which immediately surround, the fungal infection site. Examples of suitable plant-expressible second promoters are: the strong constitutive 35S promoters of the cauliflower mosaic virus of isolates CM
30 1841 (Gardner et al, 1981), CabB-S (Franck et al, 1980) and CabB-JI (Hull and Howell, 1987); the relatively weaker constitutive nos promoter (De Picker et al, 1982); and wound-inducible promoters, such as the TR1' and TR2' promoters which drive the expression of the 1' and 2' genes,
35 respectively, of the T-DNA (Velten et al, 1984). Alternatively, a second promoter can be utilized which is specific for one or more plant tissues or organs (such as

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

leaves), particularly specific tissues or organs (such as root tips) not infected by a fungus where the first foreign DNA is nevertheless expressed, whereby the second chimaeric gene is expressed only in such specific plant tissues or organs. Another alternative is to use a promoter whose expression is inducible (e.g., by temperature or chemical factors).

In accordance with this invention, the second foreign DNA in the second chimaeric gene is a gene or DNA fragment that encodes a second RNA and/or protein or polypeptide which, when produced or overproduced in cells of a plant, inhibits or preferably inactivates the first foreign DNA or any first RNA, protein or polypeptide expressed in such cells, particularly where the first RNA, protein or polypeptide would kill or adversely disturb significantly the metabolism, functioning or development of such cells. Second foreign DNAs preferably encode, for example, the following: barstar neutralizes the activity of barnase (which degrades RNA molecules by hydrolyzing the bond after any guanine residue); EcoRI methylase which prevents the activity of the endonuclease EcoRI; or a protease inhibitor which neutralizes the activity of a protease, such as a papain (e.g., papain zymogen and papain active protein). Another preferred example of a second foreign DNA encodes a strand of an antisense second RNA (as described, for example, in EP 223 399) which would be complementary to a strand of a sense first RNA.

In the first and second chimaeric genes of this invention, the 3' transcription termination signals or 3' ends can be selected from among those which are capable of providing correct transcription termination and polyadenylation of mRNA in plant cells. The transcription termination signals can be the natural ones of the first and second foreign DNAs, to be transcribed, or can be foreign. Examples of foreign 3' transcription termination signals are those of the octopine synthase gene (Gielen et al, 1984) and of the T-DNA gene 7 (Velten and Schell, 1985).

The genome of a cell of a plant, particularly a plant capable of being infected with *Agrobacterium*, can be transformed using a vector that is a disarmed Ti-plasmid containing the first chimaeric gene and optionally the second chimaeric gene of this invention and carried by *Agrobacterium*. This transformation can be carried out using the procedures described, for example, in EP 116,718, EP 270,822 and Gould et al (1991). Preferred Ti-plasmid vectors contain the first and second chimaeric genes between the border sequences, or at least located to the left of the right border sequence, of the T-DNA of the Ti-plasmid. Of course, other types of vectors can be used to transform the plant cell, using procedures such as direct gene transfer (as described, for example, in EP 233,247), pollen mediated transformation (as described, for example, in EP 270,356, PCT publication WO 85/01856, and US patent 4,684,611), plant RNA virus-mediated transformation (as described, for example, in EP 67,553 and US patent 4,407,956) and liposome-mediated transformation (as described, for example, in US patent 4,536,475). In case the plant to be transformed is corn, it is preferred that more recently developed methods be used such as, for example, the method described for certain lines of corn by Fromm et al (1990) and Gordon-Kamm et al (1990) and the method for cereals described in PCT patent publication WO 92/09696. The resulting transformed plant cell can then be used to regenerate a transformed plant in a conventional manner.

It is preferred that the first and second chimaeric genes of this invention be inserted in the same genetic locus in a plant genome, preferably in a configuration where interference is minimized between cis-acting elements of the fungus-responsive and second promoters. Therefore, it is preferred that the first and second chimaeric genes be transferred to the plant genome as a single piece of DNA, so as to lead to their insertion in a single locus in the genome of the plant. However, plants containing the two chimaeric genes can also be obtained in the following ways:

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

1. Th chimaeric genes can be s parately transferred to
th nuclear genomes f separate plants in independent
transformation events and can subsequently be combined in
5 a single plant genome through crosses.
2. The chimaeric genes can be separately transferred to
the genome of a single plant in the same transformation
procedure leading to the insertion of the respective
chimaeric genes at multiple loci (co-transformation).
- 10 3. One of the two chimaeric genes can be transferred to
the genome of a plant already transformed with the other
chimaeric gene.

Preferably, the first and second chimaeric genes are each
inserted into a plant cell genome in the same genetic locus
15 as a conventional chimaeric marker gene. The chimaeric
marker gene can suitably comprise a marker DNA that is:
under the control of, and fused at its 5' end to, a third
plant-expressible promoter, such as one of the constitutive
promoters which can be used as the second promoter; and
20 fused at its 3' end to suitable plant transcription
termination signals, such as those which can be used in the
first or second chimaeric gene. The marker DNA preferably
encodes a third RNA and/or protein or polypeptide which,
when expressed in cells of a plant, allows such cells to be
25 readily separated from cells in which the third RNA, protein
or polypeptide is not expressed. If the first and second
chimaeric genes are separately transferred to a plant cell
genome, each chimaeric gene is preferably transferred
together with a chimaeric marker gene. The choice of the
30 marker DNA is not critical, and a suitable marker DNA can be
selected in a well known manner. For example, a marker DNA
can encode a protein that provides a distinguishable color
to transformed plant cells, such as the A1 gene encoding
dihydroquercetin-4-reductase (Meyer et al, 1987), or can
35 provide an antibiotic resistance to transformed plant cells,
such as the neo gene encoding resistance to kanamycin (EP
131 623).

The coding region of the first and second chimaeric genes, as well as that of the chimaeric marker gene, can, of course, each comprise naturally occurring DNA or a synthetic or artificial DNA sequence, e.g., in order to obtain increased expression levels in plants. Such an artificial DNA preferably encodes substantially the same protein with substantially the same properties as the protein encoded by the corresponding naturally occurring DNA.

The resulting transformed plant can be used in a conventional breeding scheme to produce more transformed plants with the same characteristics or to introduce the first chimaeric gene and optionally the second chimaeric gene in other varieties of the same or related plant species. Seeds obtained from the transformed plants contain the chimaeric gene(s) of this invention as a stable genomic insert.

The following Examples describe the isolation and characterization of promoter-effective portions of the fragment of the fungus-responsive promoter of the prp1-1 gene of SEQ ID no. 1 and the use of such promoter-effective portions for providing fungus-resistant plants. Unless stated otherwise in the Examples, all nucleic acid manipulations are done by the standard procedures described in Sambrook et al, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, NY (1989).

In the following Examples, reference is made to the following Drawings and Sequence Listing.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1: Accumulation pattern of PRP1 mRNA in response to different abiotic stimuli in Example 1. Leaves of non-transformed potato cultivar Datura were harvested at the indicated times after initiation of treatment. Panel A shows stimulation with fungal culture filtrate. Panel B shows stimulation by mechanical wounding ("c" is a control indicating the ratio between PAL and PRP1 mRNA in a

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

compatible interaction 36 h after inoculation of leaves from potato cultivar Datura with fungal spores). Panel C shows response to white light after dark-adaptation of plants. Panel D shows heat treatment of leaves at 40°C (Rec. is recovery at 18°C). In each panel, 20µg total RNA were loaded per lane and hybridized with DNA probes for PRP1 and PAL or antisense RNA for HSP70 as marked on the left of each panel. The length of the corresponding transcripts is given on the right of each panel.

10

Figure 2: Schematic drawings of vectors and their DNA inserts, used in Example 2. Panel A shows promoter and enhancer test vectors, pPTVgus and pETVgus; and Panel B shows different DNA inserts comprising portions of the prpl-1 promoter, the 35S promoter and/or the GUS gene between EcoRI and XbaI cleavage sites (underlined) in the multiple cloning regions of pPTVgus and pETVgus. In Panel A, all indicated cleavage sites in pPTVgus and pETVgus for restriction endonucleases, except PstI and SalI, are unique; Ap^r/Cb^r represents a gene for ampicillin and carbenicillin resistance; GUS is E. coli uidA gene encoding β-glucuronidase; HPT is hygromycin phosphotransferase gene; LB and RB are left and right T-DNA borders, respectively; P35S is CaMV 35S gene TATA-box region (position -46 to +8); pA_{3C} and pA_{nos} are polyadenylation signals of the pea rbcS-3C and the Agrobacterium nopaline synthase gene, respectively; Pnos is the nopaline synthase promoter; ori_{ColE1} is the origin of replication of plasmid ColE1; ori_T is the origin of conjugative Ti-plasmid transfer; and ori_V is the origin of Ti-plasmid replication. The end points of the portions of the prpl-1 promoter, inserted in pPTVgus and pETVgus and used to control the expression of the GUS gene, are marked in Panel B ("-696" is at nucleotide 1 in SEQ ID no. 1; and "-402" is at nucleotide 295 in SEQ ID no. 1). PGO and EGO in panel B represent control inserts in pPTVgus and pETVgus, without portions of the prpl-1 promoter. In the prpl-1 promoter fragments of Panel B, a vertical bar indicates the

35

putative prpl-1 TATA box.

Figure 3: Histoch mical localizati n of GUS activity in leaves of EG27 transformants 48 h after inoculation with Phytophthora infestans race 4 in Example 2. Tissue expressing GUS is recognized by blue indigo dye deposits after staining of leaves with X-GLUC and clearing of pigment with ethanol. Panel A is an overview of a drop- infected leaflet, and Panel B is an enlargement of a necrotic inoculation site.

Figure 4: Transcript accumulation in individual transformants after infection with P. infestans (compatible interaction) in Example 2. RNA was isolated from leaves 48 h after treatment with water (w) or 48 h postinoculation with fungal spores (c). 20 µg total RNA were loaded per lane and hybridized with DNA probes specific for GUS or PRP1 mRNA. Panel A shows RNA from independent transformants of the PG42 series. Panel B shows RNA from independent transformants of the EG27 series. Panel C shows RNA from a PG42 plant, PG4201, and from an EG27 plant, EG2706, isolated at the indicated times postinoculation.

Sequence Listing

SEQ ID no. 1: DNA sequence of fungus-responsive potato gene, prpl-1, and a fragment of its promoter from nucleotides 1 to 1972. The prpl-1 promoter fragment extends from nucleotide 1 to nucleotide 696.

Example 1: Expression analysis of the prpl gene family

The transcript accumulation deriving from a prpl gene upon stimulation by various environmental signals was analyzed by RNA-blot hybridization experiments. Leaves of potato cultivar Datura were drop-inoculated with spore suspensions of P. infestans race 1 or 4 resulting in compatible (host susceptibl /fungus virulent) or incompatible (host

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

resistant/fungus avirulent) interactions. Changes in the steady state level of PRP1 mRNA during the course of infection were measured in parallel with the accumulation of mRNA encoding another defense-related protein, phenylalanine ammonia lyase ("PAL"). An increase of PRP1 mRNA concentration could already be detected 4h postinoculation in a compatible interaction; the maximum transcript level is reached 24 - 36 h postinoculation. In an incompatible interaction, the accumulation of PRP1 mRNA is first detectable 12 - 18 h postinoculation but also reaches its maximum about 24 h postinoculation; the absolute amount of PRP1 mRNA present in incompatible interactions is significantly lower than in compatible interactions. The profile of PAL mRNA steady state levels during the time course of infections parallels that found for PRP1 mRNA (Taylor et al, 1990). As indicated in Figure 1A, the PRP1 mRNA transcript level also increases upon incubation of potato leaves with culture filtrate elicitor from P. infestans.

In order to test the response of prp1 genes to different abiotic environmental stimuli, mRNA accumulation patterns after wounding and illumination with white light were analyzed. No significant change in PRP1 mRNA concentration was observed upon mechanical injury of leaves while the amount of mRNA hybridizing with a pal-specific probe increased rapidly and transiently under these conditions (Figure 1B). Similarly, the PRP1 mRNA concentration stayed at a low level during a 72 h period of dark-adaptation of potato leaves and during subsequent illumination of these leaves with white light for 48 h, but the amount of PAL mRNA decreased during such a dark-adaptation period and then increased when the plant was exposed to white light (Figure 1C).

Because of the structural similarity between the coding regions of the prp1-1 gene and the soybean hsp26 gene, as well as the presence of a heat shock element-like sequence in the prp1-1 promoter, the impact of heat treatment on the

expression of the prp1 gene family in leaves of potato cultivar Datura was also tested. At a temperature of 39°C, which led to a rapid and transient accumulation of transcripts homologous with maize Hsp70 RNA, no obvious response of the prp1 gene was detected in RNA-blot hybridization experiments (Figure 1D).

The comparatively specific PRP1 mRNA accumulation upon fungal infection would appear to make the prp1-1 gene, as well as other members of the prp1 gene family, ideal candidates to provide cis-acting elements which can provide transcriptional activation in potato during the development of late blight disease.

Example 2: Isolation and characterization of the promoter regions of the fungus-responsive prp1-1 gene

Plants of the potato cultivars Datura and Désirée (Solanum tuberosum L, carrying resistance genes R1 and R0, respectively) were grown in soil for 6 weeks in the greenhouse with a 16 hour/day light period at 18°C. Mature detached leaves of these plants were inoculated from the abaxial side with 15 to 20 drops of either a 20 µl aqueous spore suspension (10⁶ spores) from Phytophthora infestans race 4 or distilled water and were then placed into vials containing sterile tap water; incubation was carried out in small growth chambers at 70% relative humidity and 18°C under a 16h/18h light/dark regime. After different times, inoculation sites were punched out with a cork borer and frozen in liquid nitrogen.

The PRP1-1 cDNA clone was isolated as described by Taylor et al (1990). In order to isolate the genomic DNA clones carrying the regulatory sequences of the genes corresponding to the PRP1-1 cDNA clone, a genomic library was constructed from potato cv. Datura DNA. The fungus-responsive PRP1-1 cDNA was used as a probe for screening the library. Three genomic clones were isolated. Two of them appeared to be identical. Regions hybridizing with PRP1-1 cDNA or end-labeled mRNA, which detected 5' portions not present

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

the cDNA, were identified and sequenced. At the 5' end of the homologous region of each genomic clone, the ATG translation initiation codon and TATA consensus sequence were identified in order to locate the fungus-responsive promoter region.

Promoter and enhancer test vectors, pPTVgus and pETVgus, of Fig. 2 were constructed, containing the *E. coli uidA* gene (*gus*) as a reporter gene (Jefferson et al, 1987). A 450 bp XhoI/ApaI fragment close to the right T-DNA border in vector pPCV811 (Koncz et al, 1989) was deleted thereby removing one of two BstEII sites. The SalI/BstEII fragment of this modified vector was replaced by a SalI/EcoRI fragment of plasmid pBI101, containing *gus* (Jefferson et al, 1987), thereby creating pPTVgus (Figure 2).

For construction of enhancer test vector pETVgus, the BgIII/BstEII fragment of the modified plasmid pPCV811 was replaced by a BgIII/EcoRI fragment covering the CaMV 35S TATA box region (position -46 to +8), the GUS-encoding gene and the pea *rbcS-3C* 3'-end (Benfey and Chua, 1990). The 5'-flanking region of *prp1-1*, contained in the genomic clone Lambda St128 (Taylor et al, 1990), was excised as a 722 bp long EcoRI/StyI fragment and subcloned into EcoRI- and SmaI-digested plasmid pBS(+) (Stratagene, La Jolla, USA); the StyI site of the insert was maintained in a blunt end ligation with the SmaI site of the vector. This cloning step yielded intermediate plasmid pBS72-1. Sau3AI cleavage of the EcoRI/BamHI fragment from this plasmid resulted in a 428 bp Sau3AI/BamHI subfragment; this fragment was inserted into vector pBS(+) via BamHI, yielding intermediate plasmids pBS42-1 and pBS42-2 (two possible orientations). These two plasmids were used for Bal31 treatment of the *prp1-1* inserts, starting from the genomic 3'-end in order to remove the putative TATA box sequence. First, pBS42-1 and pBS42-2 were cleaved with XbaI and EcoRI, respectively, after treatment with Bal31 and addition of XbaI or EcoRI linkers, and the subsequent religation resulted in plasmids pBS27-1 and pBS28-2. The *prp1-1* promoter regions in plasmids pBS27-1

and pBS42-1 were excised as EcoRI/XbaI fragments and ligated into the EcoRI/XbaI- digested promoter test vector pPTVgus (Figure 2) to give transcriptional prp1-1/gus-gene fusion plasmids pPTVgus72-1 and pPTVgus42-1, respectively, harboring constructs PG72 and PG42. The EcoRI/XbaI fragments of plasmids pBS27-1 and pBS28-2 were inserted into the appropriate polylinker sites 5'terminal of the CaMV 35S TATA box region in the enhancer test vector pETVgus (Figure 2) to give plasmids pETVgus27-1 and pETVgus28-2, respectively, containing constructs EG27 and EG28.

The resulting chimaeric constructs were transferred into potato cultivar Désirée (RO). In this regard, plasmids for plant transformation were mobilized from E. coli strain S17-1 to Agrobacterium tumefaciens strain C58C1-GV3101 harboring the helper plasmid pMP90RK (Koncz et al, 1989).

The capacity of the different promoter fragments to confer transcriptional activation was then measured in transformed Désirée leaves after treatment with water (control) and after inoculation with spore suspensions of P. infestans race 4, resulting in a compatible interaction. First, the expression pattern was assayed at the level of GUS activity. A population of 6-10 independent transformants was tested per construct; from each plant, three mature leaves were inoculated, finally yielding 60 inoculation sites in total. All constructs revealed only low GUS activity upon treatment of leaves with water; however, an up to 6-fold and an up to 18-fold higher GUS activity were found in leaves of PG42- and EG27-plants, respectively, 48 h after inoculation with fungal spores (Table 1). A slight inducibility of GUS activity was also observed in some transformants harboring construct EG28. In plants containing constructs PG72, PG0 or EG0, GUS activity stayed at the level of water treatment upon fungal infection (Table 1). Southern hybridization experiments with genomic DNA proved that all these plants had indeed been transformed.

The spatial pattern of GUS activation in plants carrying the EG27 construct was determined by histochemical analysis

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

of the most active representative (EG2706). Infected leaflets were infiltrated with a solution containing the GUS substrate X-GLUC. 48 h postinoculation, GUS activity was detectable within, and in the close vicinity of, necrotic inoculation sites indicated by blue staining (Figure 3). In infected leaves from transgenic plants of the EG0 series, no staining of inoculation sites was observed, thereby proving that GUS activity in leaflets of the EG27 representative did not originate from the fungus.

The inducible transcription of constructs PG42 and EG27 was also tested on the level of mRNA accumulation. Total RNA from leaves of the corresponding plants, either inoculated with fungal spores or treated with water, was hybridized with probes specific for GUS or PRP1 mRNA. Figure 4 shows the results of these Northern hybridization experiments. In all independent transformants of the PG42 series and five of seven transformants of the EG27 series, the PRP1 and GUS transcript levels increased within 48 h after inoculation of leaves with spores of *P. infestans* race 4; the significantly higher absolute amounts of PRP1 mRNA are believed to be due to the higher copy number of *prp1* genes as compared to the chimaeric constructs (i.e., 10-15 versus 1-2). Control constructs PG0 and EG0 did not lead to a detectable level of GUS mRNA either in the uninduced or the induced state.

In order to determine the time course of transcriptional activation conferred by constructs PG42 and EG27, the transcript accumulation of individual transformants (PG4201 and EG2706) was followed starting at an early time point postinoculation (Figure 4C). GUS mRNA was first detected 2h postinoculation, and the transcript level steadily increased until 48h postinoculation. Qualitatively, the kinetics of GUS and PRP1 mRNA accumulation during infection are very similar (Figure 4C).

GUS, Northern blot and histochemical analysis confirmed that the 273bp-35S promoter fragment (in EG27 plants) was not activated upon wounding, CdCl₂-treatment, heat shock (1 hr at 40°C) and illumination with white light (5200 lux).

By comparison, PAL expression was shown to be induced by wounding and illumination of dark-adapted leaves with white light, and the native prp1-1 promoter showed induction after CdCl₂-treatment. Only fungal infection, fungal elicitor preparations, salicylic acid (0.1 mM, 4 hrs after onset of experiment), and to a much lesser extent cytokinin and indole-3-acetic acid (both 6 hr, 50 μ M) were capable of inducing a response by the 273bp-35S promoter in potato plants. The response to fungal infection was rapid and strictly localized, the only activity in non-infected tissue was found in the root tips. Since many healthy regenerants were obtained in the plants with a constitutively expressed barstar gene, the expression in root tips of barnase was not found to disturb significantly plant regeneration and growth. Besides Phytophthora infestans, the non-pathogenic fungus for potato, Cladosporium fulvum, was found to induce transcriptional activation by the 273bp-35S promoter fragment in potato.

These results indicate that the prp1-1 5'-terminal sequence between positions 295 and 567 in SEQ ID no. 1 comprises cis-acting elements sufficient for rapid and strictly localized transcriptional activation in compatible and incompatible interactions of potato with P. infestans and other fungi. This function is maintained, and the specificity is even increased, after combination of the promoter segment with a heterologous TATA box region from the CaMV 35S sequence between position -46 and +8. However, on average, construct PG42 conferred a higher overall GUS activity and mRNA level before stimulation by pathogen attack than did construct EG27. Surprisingly, addition of prp1-1 upstream sequences between positions 1 and 294 in SEQ ID no. 1 (construct PG72) blocks the transcriptional activation upon fungal infection, suggesting the presence of negatively cis-acting elements in this region.

Example 3: Construction of plant transformation vectors

As described in detail below, the two promoter fragments

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

derived from the prp1-1 gene in Example 2 were used to construct first chimaeric genes of this invention which were then used with second chimaeric genes of this invention to construct plant transformation vectors. One prp1-1 promoter fragment consists of a 428 bp fragment of the 5' region of the prp1-1 gene, from nucleotide 295 to nucleotide 722 in SEQ ID no. 1, and the other prp1-1 promoter fragment consists of 273 bp of the 5' region of the prp1-1 gene from nucleotide 295 to nucleotide 567 in SEQ ID no. 1 and a minimum CaMV 35S promoter fragment from nucleotide -46 to nucleotide +8 of the CaMV 35S promoter (Benfey et al, 1990a, b). Each of the promoter fragments is upstream of, and in the same transcriptional unit as, a first foreign DNA encoding barnase from Bacillus amyloliquefaciens (Hartley, 1988). Downstream of the first foreign DNA is the 3' untranslated end of the nopaline synthase gene ("3'nos") which has been isolated as a 260 bp TagI fragment from the nopaline synthase gene (Gielen et al, 1984). This resulted in two chimaeric gene constructs that were designated "pPRP1-barnase-3'nos" and "pPRP1/35S-barnase-3'nos". These first chimaeric genes were introduced between the T-DNA border repeats of a vector, pGV941, suitable for plant transformations as described by Deblaere et al (1987). This vector contains a chimaeric marker gene containing the nopaline synthase promoter ("pnos"; Depicker et al, 1982), the neo coding region from Tn5 (Beck et al, 1982) and the 3' untranslated end of the octopine synthase gene ("3'ocs"), corresponding to the 706 bp PvuII fragment from the octopine synthase gene (Gielen et al, 1984). The construction of this chimaeric "pnos-neo-3'ocs" gene has been described by Hain et al (1985) and in EP 359 617.

The first chimaeric genes also were introduced within the T-DNA vector, pGV941, together with a second chimaeric gene of this invention as described in detail below. The second chimaeric gene contains the CaMV 35S promoter (EP 359 617) fused to the barstar coding region (Hartley, 1988) and the 3' untranslated end of the T-DNA gene 7 (3'g7) carrying

signals for transcription termination and polyadenylation (Velten and Schell, 1985).

The construction of the first chimaeric genes of this invention, containing a barnase gene, was as follows. An intermediate plasmid vector, pCV3, was constructed containing a chimaeric PTA29-barnase-3'nos gene construct cloned in the polylinker region of pGEM2 (Promega, Madison, WI USA). A construct, pTTM8, carrying the barnase coding region under the control of the tobacco tapetal specific promoter, PTA29, has been described in EP 344 029. The PTA29-barnase fragment was retrieved as an EcoRI fragment from pTTM8 and inserted in the pGEM2 polylinker. To prevent expression of the barnase gene as directed from the PTA29-barnase fragment cloned within the vector, a barstar gene was also cloned in the polylinker region of pGEM2. In this way, potential lethal effects in bacterial hosts caused by expression of the barnase-encoding DNA fragment within a microbial host is avoided. The barstar gene under control of its own promoter was obtained as an XbaI fragment from pMT416 (Hartley, 1988). The cloning of both fragments in the polylinker region was designed in such a way that the PTA29 promoter fragment could be easily replaced by a prp1-1 promoter fragment, using the unique EcoRI site localized at the 5' end of the promoter region and NcoI site overlapping with the ATG initiation codon of the barnase coding region. PRP1-1 and PRP1-1/35S promoter fragments were isolated from the plasmids pBS42-1 and pETVGUS27-1 (from Example 2) as respectively a XbaI/EcoRI fragment and a HindIII/EcoRI fragment. For ligation, the XbaI and HindIII 5'-protruding ends were filled in with Klenow DNA polymerase and ligated to the Klenow filled NcoI ends at the ATG codon of the barnase coding region. This yielded respectively: the plasmid "pCV4" carrying the pPRP1-barnase-3'nos first chimaeric gene construct and the plasmid pCV11 carrying the pPRP1/35S-barnase-3'nos first chimaeric gene construct.

T-DNA plant transformation vectors containing the above-

described first chimaeric genes of this invention, chimaeric marker gene and optional second chimaeric gene of this invention were constructed as follows. Each first chimaeric gene was retrieved as an EcoRI/HindIII fragment and cloned within the T-DNA vector, pTTM8 (EP 344 029). In order to obtain a T-DNA vector carrying the first chimaeric gene constructs, pTTM8 was digested with EcoRI and SnaBI to remove its chimaeric barnase gene and sfr gene (EP 242 236) constructs. Cloning of the respective first chimaeric gene constructs in the pTTM8 vector yielded the T-DNA vectors, pTCV13 and pTCV14. These vectors contain a chimaeric neo gene (pnos-neo-3'ocs) and a chimaeric barnase gene (pPRP1-barnase-3'nos or pPRP1/35S-barnase-3'nos, respectively) cloned between the terminal border repeats of the T-DNA.

In order to construct T-DNA plant transformation vectors carrying also second chimaeric genes of this invention, a DNA fragment containing a CaMV35S-barstar-3'g7 gene construct was introduced in pTCV13 and pTCV14. In this regard, the CaMV35S-barstar-3'g7 chimaeric gene was constructed as follows, starting from a construct carrying the barstar gene as described in EP 412 911. A ClaI site was introduced at the ATG codon of this construct by site-directed mutagenesis (EP 319 353). The barstar gene was then isolated as a ClaI/HindIII fragment from the resulting construct. The barstar gene fragment was ligated at its 5' end to a CaMV 35S promoter fragment and provided with signals for transcription termination and polyadenylation from the T-DNA gene 7. To this end, the ClaI/HindIII barstar gene fragment was cloned in the vector pGSJ280 (Deblaere et al, 1987), digested with ClaI and BamHI. For ligation, the BamHI and HindIII protruding ends were filled in by Klenow DNA polymerase. The resulting plasmid, pTTM7, carries the chimaeric CaMV35S-barstar-3'g7 gene construct which was retrieved as a ScaI/SnaBI fragment, with the ScaI site localized at the 5' end of the CaMV 35S promoter of the

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

fragment and the SnaBI site localized downstream from the 3'g7 of the fragment. This fragment was treated with Klenow DNA polymerase and cloned within the blunted EcoRI site of pTCV13 and pTCV14, this site being localized between the two chimaeric genes of the T-DNA region. This yielded the T-DNA vectors, pTCV15 and pTCV16, which carry three chimaeric genes between the T-DNA border repeats, pnos- neo-3'ocs, CaMV35S-barstar-3'g7 and pPRP1-barnase-3'nos or pPRP1/35S-barnase-3'nos. The vector pTCV17 is similar to pTCV16, except that the chimaeric gene CaMV35S-barstar-3'g7 has the opposite orientation, and has the 35S promoter further away from the prp1-35S promoter fragment. pTCV1 is a control vector, containing the prp1-gus-3'nos and the pnos-neo-3'ocs constructs. This vector is identical to the pPTVgus vector of Fig.2, except that the hygromycin resistance gene has been replaced with a chimaeric neo gene.

Using the procedure described above, a plant transformation vector is also constructed containing a first chimaeric gene, designated "prp1-1-lectin-3'nos", using the lectin from Broeckaert et al. (1989).

Example 4 : Transformation of potato and oilseed rape with Agrobacterium tumefaciens strains carrying the plant transformation vectors of Example 3

To obtain transformation of, and major expression in, potato and oilseed rape (Brassica napus), the plant transformation vectors of Example 3 are each mobilized into the Agrobacterium tumefaciens strain C58C1Rif^R carrying the avirulent Ti plasmid pGV2260 as described by Deblaere et al (1985). The transconjugants are analyzed by Southern blotting. The respective Agrobacterium strains are used to transform potato plants (Solanum tuberosum cvs. Bintje and Désiré) by means of tuber disc infection as described by De Block et al (1987) and oilseed rape using the method described by De Block et al (1989). Transformed calli are selected on medium containing 100µg/ml kanamycin, and resistant calli are regenerated into plants. For each

transformation experiment, about 10 individual transformants are regenerated and analyzed by Southern blotting for gene integration patterns.

5 Plants transformed with the fungus-responsive first chimaeric genes of this invention, containing the fungus-responsive prp1-1 promoter fragments of Example 2, show a significantly higher degree of resistance to fungus infection, particularly Phytophthora infestans infection, than do non-transformed control plants. As a result, the transformed plants have significantly lower yield losses than do the control plants.

10 Certain plants transformed with a vector containing both the barnase chimaeric gene and the barstar chimaeric gene (plants DST 22-6 and DST 9-3) performed significantly better than all others upon fungal infection (Table 2). Leaves of these lines showed a significant delay in the onset of symptoms of fungal infection, particularly in sporulation and in spread of sites of infection, after being inoculated with Phytophthora infestans (race 1). When compared to control plants, fungal sporulation was significantly inhibited even 7 days after infection. Sporulation was followed by examination under the stereoscope, after fungal infection, by applying 20 μ l droplets (when using either 2×10^6 to 5×10^5 spores/ml) to the bottom side of the potato leaf. After maintenance of the leaves in water, the fungal growth and sporulation could be followed by visual inspection under a stereoscope. In leaves of line 9-3, the necrotizing 'browning' zone was found to be spreading slower than in either non-transformed control plants or control plants containing the chimaeric prp1-1-gus gene. The transformed Bintje plants of the invention, expressing barnase substantially specifically at the site of fungal infection, clearly show a significantly higher resistance to fungal infection when compared to non-transformed plants.

35 The disease resistance phenotype is confirmed by molecular analysis based on RNA quantification and evaluation of the phenotype in the segregating progeny.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

Needless to say, the use of the fungus-responsive promoters and chimaeric genes of this invention is not limited to the transformation of any specific plant(s). Such promoters and chimaeric genes can be useful in transforming any crop, such as alfalfa, corn, cotton, sugar beet, brassica vegetables, tomato, soybean, wheat or tobacco, where the promoters can control gene expression, preferably where such expression is to occur abundantly in plant cells which immediately surround fungal infection sites.

Also, the use of the fungus-responsive promoters of this invention is not limited to the control of particular first foreign DNAs but can be used to control expression of any foreign gene or DNA fragment in a plant.

Furthermore, this invention is not limited to the specific fungus-responsive prp1-1 promoter and promoter fragments described in the foregoing Examples. Rather, this invention encompasses promoters and promoter fragments, equivalent to those of the Examples, such as other prp1 promoters, which can be used to control the expression of a structural gene, such as a first foreign DNA, at least substantially selectively in plant cells which immediately surround a fungal infection site. Indeed, it is believed that the DNA sequences of the prp1-1 promoter and promoter fragments of the Examples can be modified by replacing some of their nucleotides with other nucleotides, provided that such modifications do not alter substantially the ability of polymerase complexes, including transcription activators, of plant cells which immediately surround the fungal infection site to recognize the promoters, as modified.

Nor is this invention limited to the use of the fungus-responsive chimaeric genes of this invention for protecting plants against a Phytophthora such as P. infestans. Such chimaeric genes can be used to protect plants against plant-pathogenic fungi, generally, particularly against Phytophthora spp, Pythium spp, Fusarium spp, Sclerotinia spp, Puccinia spp, Ustilago spp, Alternaria spp, Helminthosporium spp, Sclerotinia sclerotiorum, Pyrenopeziza brassicae, Cylindrosporium concentricum, Phoma lingam and Leptosphaeria

maculans.

Table 1 Expression of ppp1-1/uidA transcriptional fusions in transgenic potato cultivar Désirée

Transformant			GUS activity (pMol MU/min/mg protein)*		Fold
			water	fungal spores	Induction
PG 0	01		3.3	3.8	1.1
	02		3.0	3.3	1.1
	04		4.3	3.2	-
	05		3.6	3.2	-
	06		3.3	5.8	1.8
	09		6.7	2.9	-
PG 42	01		9.4	39.1	4.2
	03		17.1	44.8	2.6
	04		6.2	36.8	5.9
	05		28.7	102.9	3.6
	06		17.5	68.5	3.9
	07		7.7	39.0	5.1
	08		64.4	110.1	1.7
PG 72	02		6.5	10.2	1.6
	03		5.1	6.9	1.4
	04		3.4	4.7	1.4
	05		10.6	7.4	-
	06		3.8	4.8	1.3
	07		6.5	7.6	1.2
	08		3.7	5.8	1.6
	09		5.8	6.5	1.1
	10		4.7	7.3	1.6
	11		8.2	8.2	-
EG 0	02		4.1	3.6	-
	05		3.8	3.3	-
	06		3.7	3.5	-
	07		4.6	3.8	-
	08		4.5	3.1	-
	09		5.0	3.7	-
EG 27	01		10.6	184.7	17.4
	03		4.0	6.5	1.6
	05		6.3	61.8	9.8
	06		8.1	143.4	17.7
	08		5.0	15.9	3.2
	09		2.8	7.1	2.5
	10		3.1	21.8	7.0
EG 28	03		8.0	13.9	1.7
	04		13.8	24.7	1.8
	05		6.8	17.3	2.5
	06		5.1	21.5	4.2
	07		4.7	3.0	-
	08		4.6	3.1	-
	09		5.9	12.2	2.1

* 48 h after onset of treatment; mean values of two to four independent infections

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

Table 2

	plants ^a	SPORULATION: days postinoculation						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	DST 2-3	0	0	0	1	2	2/3	3
5	DST 23-1	0	0	0	0	1#	2#	3
	DST 23-6	0	0	0	1	1	2/3	3
	DST 9-1	0	0	0	1/2	3	3	3
	DST 9-3	0	0	0	0*	0/1*1*	0/1*	
	DST 22-3	0	0	0	0/1	2	3	3
10	DST 22-6	0	0	0	0\$	1\$	2	2/3
	Isola (R4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Legend to Table 2:

^a plants: DST 2-3 is a kanamycin-resistant (Km+) plant of the pTCV1 transformation event, DST 23-1 and 23-6 are respectively Km+ and kanamycin-susceptible (Km-) plants of the pTCV15 event, DST 9-1 and 9-3 are respectively Km- and Km+ plants from the pTCV17 transformation event, and DST 22-3 and 22-6 are respectively Km- and Km+ plants from the pTCV17 event (Km- plants are escapes from the selection assay which can not grow on kanamycin medium, and thus not contain a functional antibiotic resistance gene). Isola is a potato variety, naturally resistant to the Phytophthora infestans race tested.

5th day: 9 out of 37 inoculation sites show very slight sporulation at edges
6th day: 5 out of 37 inoculation sites show weak to medium sporulation, 10 out of 37 inoculation sites show medium sporulation

* 4th day: 8 out of 62 inoculation site show very slight sporulation at edges
5th day: 6 out of 62 inoculation sites show slight sporulation
6th day: 7 out of 62 inoculation sites show weak sporulation

\$ 4th day: 4 out of 44 inoculation sites show very slight sporulation at edges
5th day: ca. 50 % of inoculation sites show slight sporulation
(in normal conditions: about 90 % of inoculation sites show sporulation)

Rating:

"0": not detectable
"1": weak
"2": medium
"3": strong

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

REFERENCES

- BECK ET AL., Gene 19, 327-336 (1982)
- BECKER-ANDRE M., SCHULZE-LEFERT P. and HAHLBROCK K., J. Biol. Chem. 266, 8551-8559 (1991)
- BENFEY AND CHUA, Science 250, 959-966 (1990)
- BOWLES D.J., Annu. Rev. Biochem. 59, 873-907 (1990)
- BROECKAERT W., VAN PARIJS J., LEYNS F., JOOS H. and PEUMANS W., Science 245, 1100-1102 (1989)
- COLLINGE D.B. and SLUSARENKO A.J., Plant Mol. Biol. 9, 389-410 (1987)
- CZARNECKA E., EDELMAN L., SCHOFFL F. and KEY J.L., Plant Mol. Biol. 3, 45-58 (1984)
- DE PICKER ET AL., J. Mol. Appl. Genet. 1, 561 (1982)
- DE WIT P.J., Specificity of Active Resistance Mechanisms in Plant-fungus Interactions, pp. 1-25 in G. Pegg and P. Ayres (Eds.). Fungal Infection of Plants (1987)
- DEBLAERE ET AL., Methods in Enzymology 153, 277-292 (1987).
- DEBLAERE ET AL., Nucleic Acids Research 153, 272-292 (1985).
- DEBLOCK ET AL., EMBO J. 6, 2513-2518 (1987)
- DEBLOCK M., DE BROUWER, D. AND TENNING, P., Plant Physiol. 91, 694-701 (1989)
- DOUGLAS D.J., HAUFFE K.D., ITES-MORALES M.E., ELLARD M., PASZKOWSKI U., HAHLBROCK K. and DANGL J.L., EMBO J., 10,

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

1767-1775 (1991)

DRON ET AL., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA 85, 6738-6742 (1988)

DUNSMUIR P., BOND D., LEE K., GIDONI D., TOWNSEND J., Stability of introduced genes and stability in expression. Section CI, pp. 1-17 in Plant Molecular Biology Manual (1988)

FRANCK, GUILLEY, JONARD, RICHARDS and HIRTH, Cell 21, 285-294 (1980)

FRITZEMEIER K.H., CRETIN C., KOMBRINK E., ROHWER F., TAYLOR J., SCHEEL D. and HAHNBROCK K., Transient induction of phenylalanine ammonia-lyase and 4-coumarate : CoA ligase mRNAs in potato leaves infected with virulent or avirulent races of Phytophthora infestans, in Plant Physiol. 85, pp 34-41 (1987)

FROMM M., MORRISH F., ARMSTRONG C., WILLIAMS R., THOMAS J. and KLEIN T., Bio/Technology 8, 833-839 (1990)

GARDNER, HOWARD, HAHN, BROWN-LUEDI, SHEPARD and MESSING, Nucleic Acids Research 9, 2871-2887 (1981)

GIELEN J., DE BEUCKELEER M., SEURINCK J., DEBOECK F., DE GREVE H., LEMMERS M., VAN MONTAGU M. and SCHELL J., EMBO J. 3, 835-845 (1984)

GORDON-KAMM W., SPENCER M., MANGANO M., ADAMS T., DAINES R., START W., O'BRIEN J., CHAMBERS S., ADAMS W., WILLETS N., RICE T., MACKEY C., KRUEGER R., KAUSCH A. and LEMAUX P., The Plant Cell 2, 603-618 (1990)

GOULD ET AL., Plant Physiology 95, 426-434 (1991)

HAGEN G., UHRHAMMER N. and GUILFOYLE T.J., J. Biol. Chem. 263,

6442-6446 (1988)

HAHLBROCK K. and SCHEEL D., Annu. Rev. Plant Physiol. Plant Mol. Biol. 40, 347-369 (1989)

HAIN ET AL., Mol. Gen. Genet. 199, 161-168 (1985)

HARTLEY ET AL., Journal Mol. Biol. 202, 913-915 (1988).

HARTLEY and ROGERSON, Preparative Biochemistry 2, 243-250 (1972)

HODGE ET AL., Glasgow Symposium, p. 33 (Sept. 1990)

HULL and HOWELL, Virology 86, 482-493 (1987)

JEFFERSON R.A., KAVANAGH T.A. and BEVAN M.W., EMBO J. 6, 3901-3907 (1987)

JÖÖS H.-J. and HAHLBROCK K., Eur. J. Biochem. 204, 621- 629 (1992)

KONCZ C., MARTINI N., MAYERHOFER R., KONCZ-KALMAN Z., KORBER H., REDEI G. and SCHELL J., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86, 8467-8471 (1989)

KONCZ and SCHELL, Mol. Gen. Genetics 204, 383-396 (1986)

KRAMER and FRITZ, Methods in Enzymology 154, 350 (1988)

KROMBRINK E., SCHRODER M. and HAHLBROCK K., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85, 782-786 (1988)

LAMB C.J., LAWTON M.A., DRON M. and DIXON R.A., Cell 56, 215-224 (1989)

LAPEYRE B. and AMALRIC F., A powerful method for the preparation of cDNA libraries : Isolation of cDNA encoding a 100-k-Dal nucleolar protein. Gene 37, pp 215- 220 (1985)

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

- MEYER ET AL., Nature 330, 677-678 (1987)
- OSHIMA M., ITOH H., MATSUOKA M., MURAKAMI T. and OHASHI Y., The Plant Cell 2, 95-106 (1990)
- RYANN C.A., Annu. Rev. Phytopathol. 28, 425-449 (1990)
- SCHMID J., DOERNER P.W., CLOUSE S.D., DIXON R.A. and LAMB C.J., The Plant Cell 2, 619-631 (1990)
- STERMER B.A., SCHMID J., LAMB C.J. and DIXON R.A., Mol. Plant-Microbe Interact. 3, 381-388 (1990)
- TAYLOR J.L., FRITZEMEIER K.H., HAUSER I., KOMBRINK E., ROHWER F., SCHRODER M., STRITTMATTER G. and HAHLBROCK K., Mol. Plant-Microbe Interact 3, 72-77 (1990)
- VAN LOON L.C., Plant Mol. Biol. 4, 111-116 (1985)
- VELTEN J. and SCHELL J., Nucleic Acids Research 13, 6981- 6998 (1985)
- VELTEN J., VELTEN L., HAIN R. and SCHELL J., EMBO J. 3, 2723-2730 (1984)
- VIERLING E., Annu. Rev. Plant Physiol. Plant Mol. Biol. 42, 579-620 (1991)
- WARD E.R. ET AL., The Plant Cell 3, 1085-1094 (1991)

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

SEQUENCE LISTING

1. General Information

- i) APPLICANT: PLANT GENETIC SYSTEMS N.V.
- ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Fungus-Responsive Chimaeric Gene
- iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 1
- iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
 - A. ADDRESSEE: Plant Genetic Systems N.V.
 - B. STREET: Plateaustraat 22,
 - C. POSTAL CODE AND CITY: 9000 Ghent,
 - D. COUNTRY: Belgium
- v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 - A. MEDIUM TYPE 5.25 inch, double sided, high density 1.2 Mb floppy disk
 - B. COMPUTER: IBM PC/AT
 - C. OPERATING SYSTEM: DOS version 3.3
 - D. SOFTWARE: Wordperfect
- vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA: Not Available
- vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA: Not Applicable

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

SEQ ID NO. 1

SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleotide
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 1972 bp

STRANDEDNESS: double-stranded
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULAR TYPE: DNA

ORIGINAL SOURCE: potato
ORGANISM: potato cv. Datura

FEATURES: - ATG translation initiation codon at position 751
- UGA stop codon at position 1809
- 5' end of putative TATA box at position 643
- EcoRI site at position 1-6 (underlined)
- Sau3AI site at position 295-298 (underlined)

PROPERTIES: Fungus-responsive potato gene, prp1-1

<u>GAATTC</u> AGGA	AGAATTTTGT	AGGTTCAACT	AAATTATATA	TATATATATA	50
AAAAAATAAA	AATTATTAGA	CGCTTCGACT	ATTTACTTAC	TTTAAAATTT	100
GAATTTTCGT	ACGAATAAAA	TTATTTGTCA	GAGAAAAGTC	TTTTAGCTAT	150
TCACATGCTA	GGAAGTTTCA	CTTTTGGTGG	ATCAGTGATT	GTATATTATT	200
TAATATATAT	CAATTTTCTC	ATCAAACCTGA	AAATGAAAGA	TAAAATTAAT	250
ATTAAAAACT	CCATTCATTT	TAATTTATTG	TCATGTTTTG	ACTTGATCCA	300
AAATCTAACA	ATTTAAAAGG	TTTTAAATTT	TTGTGCTTTT	TTTTAAATTA	350
AAAATATGTC	AAATATATTA	AAATATATTT	TTTAAATTTT	ATACTAAAAA	400
ACATGTCACA	TGAATATTTG	AAATTATAAA	ATTATCAAAA	ATAAAAAAAG	450
AATATTTCTT	TAACAAATTA	AAATTGAAAA	TATGATAAAT	AAATTAAACT	500
ATTCTATCAT	TGATTTTCTT	AGCCACCAGA	TTTGACCAAA	CAGTGGGTGA	550
CATGAGCACA	TAAGTCATCT	TTATTGTATT	TTATTACTCA	CTCCAAAAAT	600
ATAGGGAATA	TGTTTACTAC	TTAATTTAGT	CAAAATATAAT	TTTATATTAG	650
AATAATTGAA	TAGTCAAACA	AGAACTTTTA	ATGCATCCTT	ATTTTTTCCT	700
CTATAAAAAA	AAGACTAGAC	ACCAAGGGAG	ACCAACCACA	CATAATTAAG	750
ATGGCAGAAG	TGAAGTTGCT	TGGTCTAAGG	TATAGTCCTT	TTAGCCATAG	800
AGTTGAATGG	GCTCTAAAAA	TTAAGGGAGT	GAAATATGAA	TTTATAGAGG	850
AAGATTTACA	AAATAAGAGC	CCTTTACTTC	TTCAATCTAA	TCCAATTCAC	900
AAGAAAATTC	CAGTGTTAAT	TCACAATGGC	AAGTGCATTT	GTGAGTCTAT	950
GGTCATTCTT	GAATACATTG	ATGAGGCATT	TGAAGGCCCT	TCCATTTTGC	1000
CTAAAGACCC	TTATGATCGC	GCTTTAGCAC	GATTTTGGGC	TAAATACGTC	1050
GAAGATAAGG	TATATTGCTT	TTAAGTTATT	CCAATTGATT	GAAAAGTTTG	1100
TTTTAGTTAC	GTTATTACAT	ATACTTTAGG	TCCTATGCTT	TTTAATAATC	1150
TTTTATAAAA	TTCGACTAAG	ACGAACCTCT	CGTATAGTCA	ACAATACTAA	1200
CATATTTGTC	TAGTAGTTGG	TTAGGAAATA	AGTTATCCGA	ATATTAAATT	1250
CTGGATAAGT	AATGAATACC	ATATTTGATA	GTTGATTTGG	AGATAAATTA	1300
TTCTGTGATA	AAATTAATAT	GATATTTGAT	TTGCAATTTA	GAAATACATA	1350
ACTATTTTAT	ATGCATAGAT	CCATTATAAC	TAATTGATAT	ATTATTAAATA	1400
TCTGTATAAC	TCTAACCAGC	TATCGAAACG	AGTCAACGAA	CCTTATTAAG	1450
TTTGTGTTGT	TGGGCAGGGG	GCAGCAGTGT	GGAAAAGTTT	CTTTTCGAAA	1500
GGAGAGGAAC	AAGAGAAAAGC	TAAAGAGGAA	GCTTATGAGA	TGTTGAAAAT	1550
TCTTGATAAT	GAGTTCAAGG	ACAAGAAGTG	CTTTGTTGGT	GACAAATTTG	1600
GATTTGCTGA	TATTGTTGCA	AATGGTGCAG	CACTTTATTT	GGGAATTCTT	1650
GAAGAAGTAT	CTGGAATTGT	TTTGGCAACA	AGTGAAAAAT	TTCCAAATTT	1700

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

TTGTGCTTGG	AGAGATGAAT	ATTGCACACA	AAACGAGGAA	TATTTTCCTT	1750
CAAGAGATGA	ATTGCTTATC	CGTTACCGAG	CCTACATTCA	GCCTGTTGAT	1800
GCTTCAAAAT	GAGTATACCT	CAAGTGAATT	TCAAGATTTT	GTGTGGCAAT	1850
AAAAATTGAG	TTTTTGTAAG	TTCAATTGAA	ATATATTAAA	GTTGCATGTT	1900
ATAAGATTTA	TCTTTATTTC	ACTAGTTAAT	ATAAATTTTG	GATTCACGTA	1950
TAAATAAAAG	TATTGTTAAG	AG			1972

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

CLAIMS

1. A fungus-responsive chimaeric gene, suitable for transforming a plant to protect it against a fungus infection, which comprises the following operably linked, DNA sequences:

- 5 a) a fungus-responsive promoter, preferably a prp1 promoter, especially the prp1-1 promoter, particularly promoter-effective portions of the prp1-1 promoter fragment of SEQ ID no. 1 between nucleotides 1 and 696, quite particularly promoter effective portions thereof
10 between about nucleotides 295 and 696, such as promoter effective portions thereof between about nucleotides 295 and 567 of SEQ ID no. 1; said promoter being suitable to direct transcription of a foreign DNA at least substantially selectively, preferably selectively, in
15 cells of a plant surrounding, preferably immediately surrounding, a site of an infection of the plant by a fungus, particularly a plant-pathogenic fungus, such as Phytophthora (e.g., P. infestans), as well as Cladosporium (e.g., C. fulvum);
- 20 b) a first foreign DNA that encodes a first RNA and/or protein or polypeptide which, when produced or overproduced in the cells of the plant which surround, preferably immediately surround, said fungus-infection site, either i) kills, disables or repels said fungus or
25 ii) kills, or at least disturbs significantly the metabolism, functioning and/or development of, the plant cells surrounding, preferably immediately surrounding, said fungus-infection site, so as to limit further spread of said fungus; and
- 30 c) suitable 3' transcription termination signals for expressing said first foreign DNA in the cells of the plant which surround, preferably immediately surround, said fungus infection site.

- 35 2. A plant cell or plant cell culture transformed with the fungus-responsive chimaeric gene of claim 1.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

3. A plant or its seeds consisting essentially of the plant cells of claim 2.

4. The plant or its seeds of claim 3, in which said fungus-responsive promoter directs transcription of said first foreign DNA only substantially selectively in plant cells immediately surrounding said fungus-infection site; the plant or seeds also containing a restorer chimaeric gene, preferably in the same genetic locus as the fungus-responsive chimaeric gene; said restorer chimaeric gene having the following, operably linked, DNA sequences:

- a) a second promoter, such as a constitutive (e.g. 35S) promoter, which can direct transcription of a foreign DNA in at least cells of the plant other than those surrounding, preferably in at least cells of the plant other than those immediately surrounding, said fungus infection site;
- b) a second foreign DNA that encodes a second RNA and/or protein or polypeptide which, when produced or overproduced in at least said other cells of the plant, can inhibit or inactivate the first foreign DNA or the first RNA or protein or polypeptide in at least said other cells of the plant; and
- c) suitable 3' transcription termination signals for expressing said second foreign DNA in at least said other cells of the plant.

5. A cell of the plant of claim 4 or a cell culture consisting essentially of the cells.

6. The genome of the plant of claim 3 or 4.

7. A process for rendering a plant resistant to fungi, particularly a plant-pathogenic fungus such as *Phytophthora* (e.g., *P. infestans*), as well as *Cladosporium*, *Pythium* spp, *Fusarium* spp, *Sclerotinia* spp, *Puccinia* spp, *Ustilago* spp,

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

Alternaria spp, Helminthosporium spp., Pyrenoperiza brassicae,
Cylindrosporium concentricum, Phoma lingam, Leptosphaeria
maculans, Botrytis cinerea, Erysiphe cruciferorum, Peronospora
parasitica, Plasmodiophora brassicae, Pseudocercosporella
5 capsella, Septoria spp, Pyrenophora spp, Ustilago spp, Botrytis
spp, and Erysiphe spp.; said process comprising the step of
transforming the plant's nuclear genome with the fungus-
responsive chimaeric gene of claim 1 and optionally the
restorer chimaeric gene of claim 4.

Figure 1

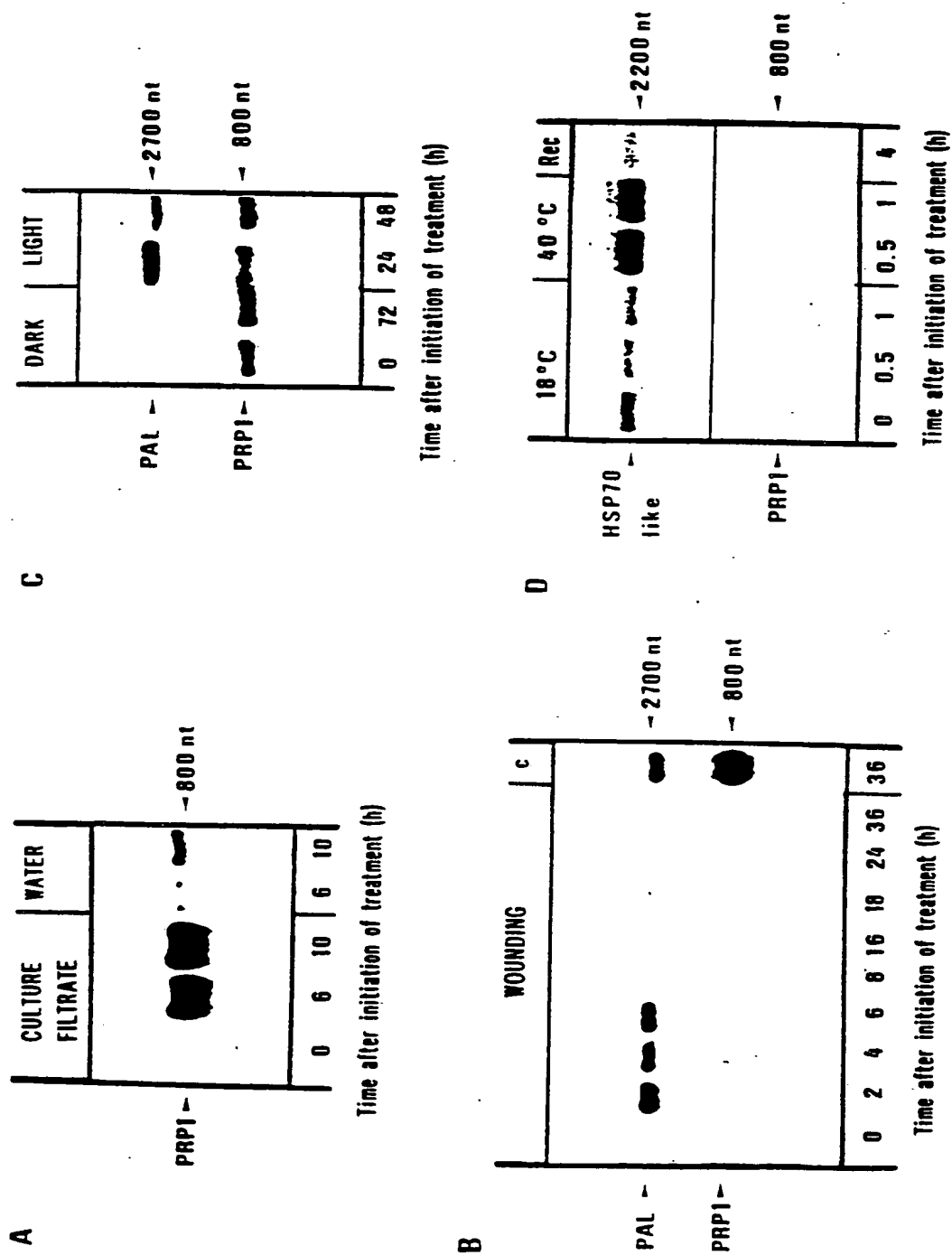


Figure 2

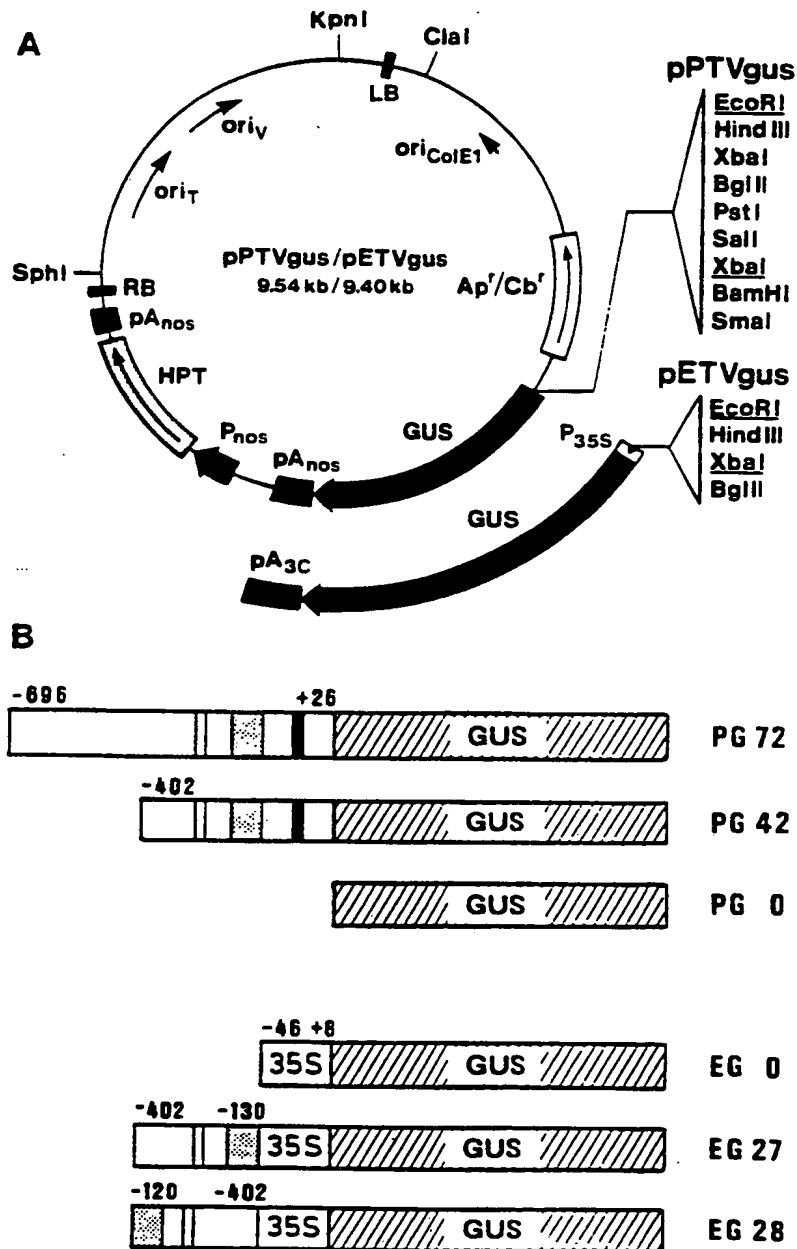
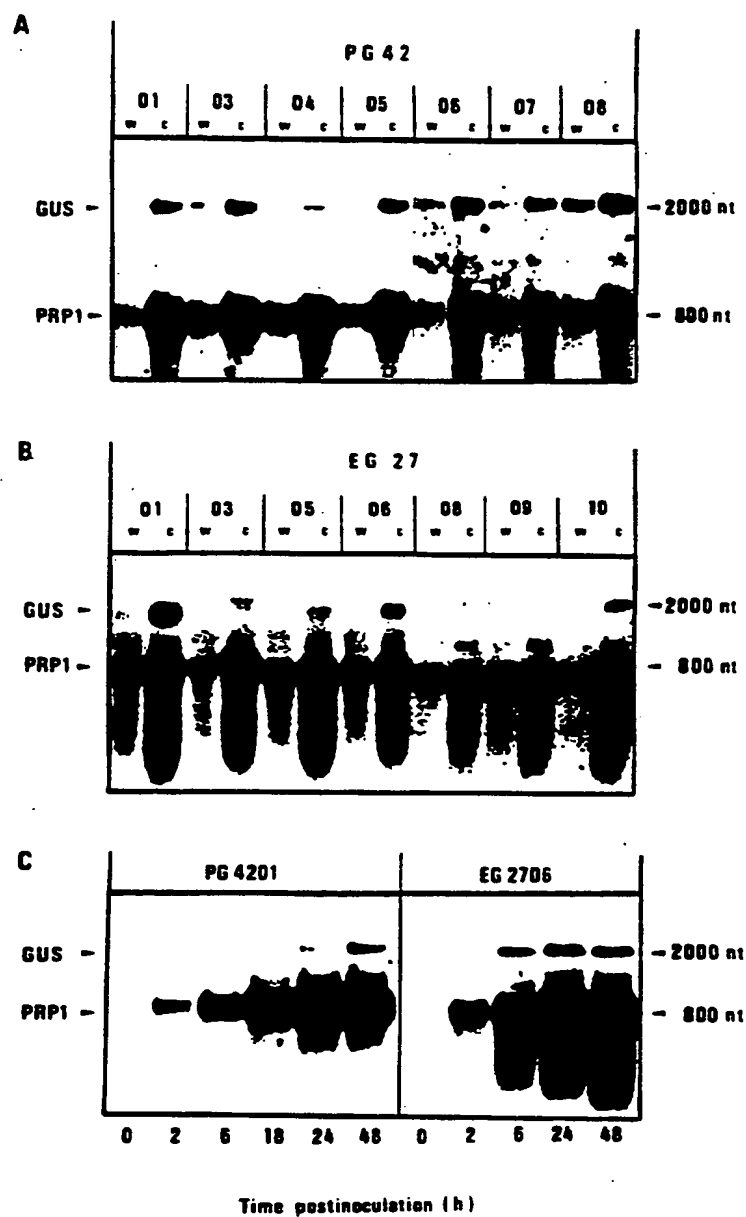


Figure 3



Figure 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Publication No.

PCT/EP 93/00700

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

Int.Cl. 5 C12N15/82; A01H5/00

II. FIELDS SEARCHEDMinimum Documentation Searched⁷

Classification System

Classification Symbols

Int.Cl. 5

C12N ; C07K ; A01H

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched⁸**III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹**

Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
Y	<p>MOLECULAR PLANT-MICROBE INTERACTIONS vol. 3, no. 2, 1990, pages 72 - 77 Taylor, J.L.; Fritzemeier, K.-H.; Haeuser, I.; Kombrink, E.; Rohwer, F.; Schroeder, M.; Strittmatter, G.; Hahlbrock, K. 'Structural analysis and activation by fungal infection of a gene encoding a pathogenesis-related protein in potato' cited in the application see the whole document</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p> <p style="text-align: right;">-/--</p>	1-7

¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search

30 JUNE 1993

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

12. 08. 93

International Searching Authority

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer

GURDJIAN D.

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
Y	<p>PLANT SCIENCE vol. 73, no. 2, 1991, LIMERICK IRL pages 167 - 174 ISHIGE T; OHSHIMA M; OHASHI Y 'TRANSFORMATION OF JAPANESE POTATO CULTIVARS WITH THE BETA GLUCURONIDASE GENE FUSED WITH THE PROMOTER OF THE PATHOGENESIS - RELATED 1A PROTEIN GENE OF TOBACCO.' see the whole document</p>	1-7
Y	<p>EP,A,0 412 911 (PLANT GENETIC SYSTEMS N.V.) 13 February 1991 see the whole document</p>	1-7
A	<p>EP,A,0 375 091 (INSTITUT FUR GENBIOLOGISCHE FORSCHUNG BERLIN GMBH) 27 June 1990 see the whole document</p>	1-7
A	<p>CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 111, no. 23, 4 December 1989, Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 212143j, CHRIST, URS; MOESINGER, EGON 'Pathogenesis-related proteins of tomato: I. Induction by Phytophthora infestans and other biotic and abiotic inducers and correlations with resistance' page 364 ; see abstract & Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol. , 1989, VOLUME 35, NUMBER 1, PAGES 53-65</p>	1
A	<p>BIOSIS PREVIEWS DATABASE, Philadelphia Ab.Number: 87130376 JOOSTEN M H A J; DE WIT P J G M 'IDENTIFICATION OF SEVERAL...' & PLANT PHYSIOL (BETHESDA) 89 (3). 1989. 945-951</p>	1

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 9300700
SA 72328

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

30/06/93

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A-0412911	13-02-91	AU-B- 625509	16-07-92
		AU-A- 6068890	11-03-91
		WO-A- 9102069	21-02-91
		JP-T- 3503004	11-07-91

EP-A-0375091	27-06-90	DE-A- 3843628	05-07-90
		CA-A- 2007091	21-06-90
		JP-A- 2283275	20-11-90

EPO FORM P0479

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82